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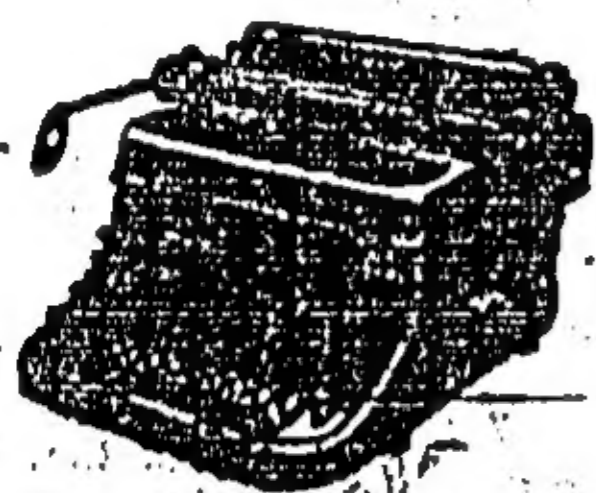
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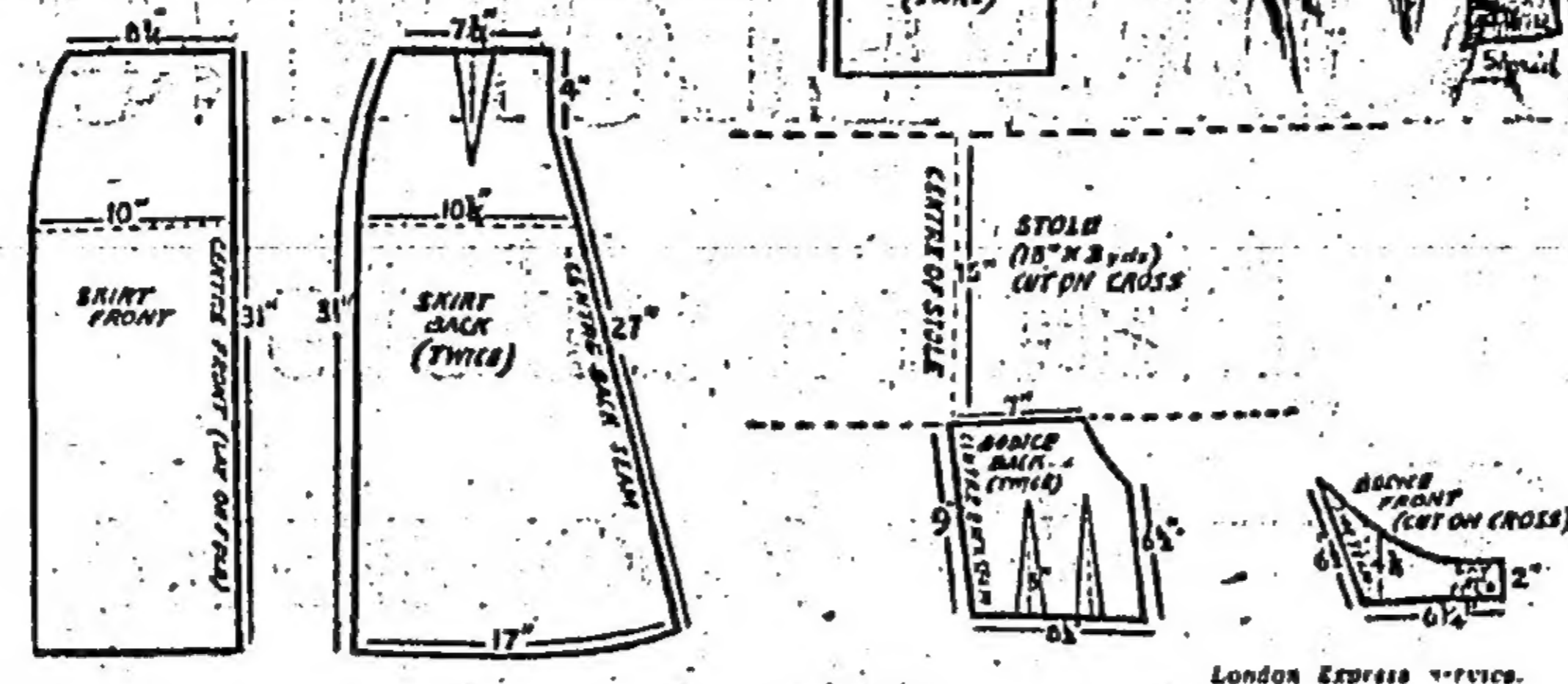
WOMANSENSE

★ STOLE plus PINAFORE for A Paris frock

HIGHLIGHTS of Paris frock collections were the draped scarves and stoles. Sigrid has made an easy-to-follow diagram pattern of this smart black and white checked pinafore frock, by designer Jean Dessès.

You can make it with the shaped back piece or just as a plain skirt and stole. You will need four yards of 44in material. Measurements are for 34in bust, 20in waist and 37in hip size and no turnings have been allowed.

Front of skirt is fitted into the waist with a group of small tucks on each side. Patch pockets are placed well apart, covering the side seams.



When Tonsils Should Be Removed

BY HERMAN N. BUNDESEN

SINCE the early twenties, it has been estimated that one-third of all the surgical operations performed have been for the removal of tonsils and adenoids and, during that time, there has been a marked change in the attitude toward this operation. In other words, it is done less frequently and at a later age.

It seems to be generally agreed that the tonsils should not be removed in a child under six or seven years of age, unless there are such indications as an infection present in the tonsils themselves or other conditions which are endangering the child's health. Even when the tonsils have been completely removed, re-growth often occurs.

Swallowing Difficulty

There are only six or seven indications for removing tonsils. They are enlarged tonsils resulting in difficulty in swallowing, talking, or breathing. Frequent attacks of tonsillitis or abscess near the tonsil is another reason for removal. Chronic or long-continued inflammation of the voice-box, or bronchitis in the lungs, infection of the middle ear, or infection of the lymph glands in the neck usually require removal of the tonsils.

Persons who are carriers of diphtheria germs may have to have their tonsils removed in order to clear up this condition. An acute kidney infection or heart disease, which seems to be made worse by attacks of tonsillitis, and arthritis or inflammation of the joints in which there have been some changes in the tissues around the joints, may be benefited to a great extent by a tonsil operation.

There does not seem to be any evidence that removal of the tonsils will help a case of arthritis which has been present for a long time—the kind that causes deformities of the joints.

When Not To Be Removed

Tonsils should not be removed during an acute attack of St. Vitus Dance, rheumatic fever or infection of the heart valve. There does not seem to be evidence that removal of the tonsils will help heart valve infection, nor will their removal prevent heart disease or reduce attacks of joint inflammation.

The tonsils should not be removed in persons with active tuberculosis of the lungs, diabetes, hemophilia or bleeding, or cancer.

In general, removal of the tonsils should be avoided, if possible, during an epidemic of infantile paralysis.

Household Hint

Clear lacquer may be used on brass ornaments to retard tarnishing. Clean the metal of all tarnish, wash in hot, soapy water and rinse in clear, hot, running water. Avoid excessive handling. Dry thoroughly and apply denatured alcohol (poison) to the entire surface. Let dry, then apply water-white metal lacquer. When the lacquer finish dries, remove it with denatured alcohol and apply a fresh coat.

Beauty and the Budget



By ALICE ALDEN

FASHION THAT offers beauty and smartness for all is very much in the "budget bracket." Waiter, Mr. Marks, does pink luncheon straw for this hat which surely belies its modest price tag. A cluster of white violets rises from the green velvet band and a mist of green beads and pearls leads to the hair.

Unveiled Egyptian Women Clamour For Suffrage

By ZAKI SALAMA

Cairo. Egyptian women, who have come a long way since they cast off their veils in 1923, have begun a campaign for the right to vote and sit in parliament.

Two resolutions to grant women suffrage already have been introduced to parliament. One, in the senate, would give women full suffrage. The other, before the chamber of deputies, would give a vote to women high school graduates, but still bar them from elective office.

Behind the suffragist movement are three women's organizations, the Egyptian Feminist Union, the National Feminist Party and the Bint el-Nil (Daughters of the Nile). But the whole suffragist campaign goes back to Madame Hoda Sharawi Pasha, who led Egyptian women out of their centuries-old home seclusion into street demonstrations for Egyptian independence in 1919 after World War I.

She founded the Feminist Union and, until her death last year, also was president of the Veils Discarded.

She founded the Feminist Union and, until her death last year, also was president of the Veils Discarded.

June Havoc Collects Old Nightgowns

HOLLYWOOD.—Besides mystery books, pets, cats, and string, June Havoc collects antique nightgowns. She not only collects them; she wears them.

Miss Havoc, who has the instincts of the Smithsonian Institution, has gathered a drawerful of nighties, all hand-made and extremely beautiful. Some worn by such great actresses as Bernhardt, Duse and Rachel, and several, a century old.

Fragile as they are, she wears them. She figures she might absorb the dramatic flavour.

"I handle them like orchids," she reports. "My sister (Gypsy Rose Lee) and I are always mending up the weak spots with little needle stitches."

Second Hobby

Miss Havoc's second most interesting collection is of pets. She has three French poodles: one brown and one white and half-Chihuahua; two cats, one Persian and one alley; and 30 birds, one a canary called Oberon and another a rare African toucan named Bottom. Bottom originally lived in Tanganyika on live mice.

"I fool him," said June. "I give him a dish of raw hamburger and screech. Look, nice fresh ground meat!"

The mystery story collection started when Miss Havoc married the radio producer, Bill Spier, who founded the Sam Spade and Suspense mystery radio shows. They claim to have cornered a copy of every whodunit ever published in England and America, plus a share of the French crop.

Miss Havoc also saves old clothes. Just in case she might need them some day. When she played in "Rain" on the stage she haied out an old white gingham skirt that now was light enough to be upstage. She wears her own tailored, blue jeans in her latest movie, "Red Hot and Blue!"

"The ones the studio gave me," she complained, "looked too laundered." United Press.

Play Up Eyes With Make-Up



After carefully choosing the right shade of mascara, apply like this! Brush lashes up, then go over lashes with dry brush to eliminate clumps.

By HELEN FOLLETT

Do you know that you can highlight your eyes by the deft use of shadows and the dress colours you wear? Eyes reflect the colours of their surroundings to a certain extent, certainly are affected by them. Let the brown-eyed lassie put on a hat with a red facing, and see what it will do to her orbs. It will make them soft and velvety.

The blonde with blue eyes puts up an attractive appearance when she touches the lids lightly with blue pigment. The right use of artifice will do a prestidigitator's act. The one need is to use restraint.

The woman who has grey hair and grey eyes should never wear a grey hat. The black bonnet will make her white locks look beautifully silvered, will give depth and character to her eyes. The red head with brown eyes will make her countenance more vivid if she will use shadows of indigo green; they will make even more glorious her flaming tresses.

To powder the eyelids is a mistake. Touch them lightly with a little cream and the eyes will look dewy. It is a fact. Or you can use mineral oil, if you wish, spreading it along the line of the lashes to make them grow and flourish like a green bay tree.

Eyes are the dominating feature; the one that we remember when we think of friends and acquaintances. The upturned hairdo and the remodelled eyebrow have accentuated the eyes. And, remember this, they are without life or loveliness when they are tired, suffering from strain. Be kind to yours; they are the only ones you have.

Never read in a dim light. Many women abuse their eyes. They don't give them half the care they give their "household" gadgets. When the eyes are weary they burn with indignation. The lids may redden, inflammation may set in. If that ever happens to you, see an eye specialist.



Famous New Orleans Dish

OVER the Everglades breakfast the clouds, across the blue gulf of Mexico we flew, landing at Mouton Airport, New Orleans. "We are now in the gastronomic capital of the United States," I remarked, putting on my hat.

The Chef bowed. "I salute the city that has inherited the tradition of the French cuisine."

Down a long corridor lined with small orange trees in huge pots, we went to the Mayor's office, where we were presented with the keys of the city and certificates of honorary citizenship of New Orleans, by His Honor, Le Lesseps Morrison.

All I could say was, "Thank you, sir," and the Chef stammered, "Enchante, Monsieur."

The keys of the city proved to be a gold key, engraved with the coat of arms of New Orleans and just big enough to pin on a lapel or wear on a charm bracelet.

Down St. Charles Avenue, we were rushed to a luncheon at Antoine's to meet our hosts, the editor and officials of "The Item," with a number of special invited guests who proved to be leading food merchants of the city.

First Course

And what was the first course? You've guessed the famous oysters. Rockefeller, baked in their shells on beds of rock salt. Their subtle secret seasoning discovered by our Chef, who may tell us about it later. Followed perfectly by broiled fillets of sole Ammandine, accompanied by soufflé potatoes, light as puffs, hot French bread and a tossed salad of lettuce, cucumber and water-cress.

Came the dessert, cherries jubilee. The coffee was celestial, very hot, strong and black in the New Orleans tradition.

"Madame," said the Chef, "this is a beautiful example of la haute cuisine."

"And yet it is simple enough to adapt for our readers," I added.

Dinner

Fanned Oysters
Fillets Fish Ammandine
Soufflé Potatoes
Tossed Mixed Salad
Ice Cream with
Cherry Jubilee Sauce
Coffee

All Measurements are Level
Recipes Serve Four
Fanned Oysters: For each person allow 6 small oysters, or 4 large oysters cut in halves, arranged in sauce ammandine.

Wash thoroughly. Melt 2 tbsp. butter in a small heavy frying pan; add oysters; dust with salt and pepper, and cook slowly, stirring occasionally until the edges curl, about 5 min. Serve with liquid on buttered toast.

With tinned Oysters: Heat the oysters in half their liquid with a little butter, and serve as directed.

If desired the toast may be covered with minced, fresh celery, and the oysters garnished with sliced stuffed olives.

Fillets of Fish Ammandine

Use from 1 to 1½ lbs. any kind fillets cut from trout, sole, flounder or any light coloured fish; either fresh or frozen. Dip in milk, or reconstituted dry skim milk. Season with salt and pepper; dust with flour. Heat enough butter or margarine in a frying pan to barely cover the bottom. In it slowly fry the fillets on both sides. Allow about 8 min. Transfer to a warm platter. Add 1 tsp. extra butter to the frying pan, drop in 1/3 a sliced onion, almonds and cook 1 min. Slice in 1 tsp. lemon juice. Four over the fish.

Soufflé Potatoes

Paro 8 medium-sized potatoes and cut into thin lengthwise slices, then into finger-wide strips. Rinse with cold water and dry on absorbent paper. Then fry 2 min. in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in 2 min., 240 F. The potatoes will be half fried. Turn on crumpled absorbent paper to cool. Just before serving place the strips, a few at a time, in a frying basket, and plunge into deep fat, about 375 F., or hot enough to brown a bit of bread in 40 sec. They will puff up. When golden turn onto crumpled absorbent paper, dust with salt and serve at once.

Ice Cream with Cherry Jubilee Sauce

Use vanilla or peach ice cream. Serve with jubilee sauce. Genuinely this is made by soaking Bing cherries in rum and flaming them. You'll like this new version.

Cherry Jubilee Sauce: Turn contents of a tin of Bing cherries into a sauce pan; add ½ tsp. cinnamon, and ½ tsp. orange rind, bring to a boiling point. Add 3 tbsp. sugar, or stir in 1 tsp. cornstarch or arrowroot, stirred smooth in 1 tsp. cold water. Cook and stir until thick and boiling. Serve hot.

Trick of the Chef

Add ½ tsp. powdered sugar to the sauce ammandine.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



20,000th D.P.—Little Janina Vaitkevicius, holding her seven-month-old brother on their arrival in New York, was the 20,000th DP to enter America under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The children were born in Germany of Lithuanian parents.



FATAL—Two army men, left, describe to a State Policeman how a bus in which they were riding collided with a car near Atlanta, Georgia. The body of Napoleon Fuller, 27, driver of the car, lies beside the wreck. Fuller's wife, Ethel, 25, was also killed, and 12 soldiers were injured. Police say Fuller lost control of his car and it crashed head-on into the bus.



READY TO DIVE—David Curtis, 13, prepares to try a dive at the Naval dry-docks in San Francisco, California. He wrote to the mayors of the English towns, Penzance and Falmouth, that he planned to search for sunken treasure in that area.



GOING OVERBOARD—Oliver, Lord Mayor of Monkey Town at the Overton Park Zoo in Memphis, Tennessee, tests the temperature of the water on a hot day. If it meets with his approval, His Honour may decide it is suitable for the tender monkey skins of his companions, and officially open their swimming pool.



VISITORS—On their way to Europe are the orchestra leader Andre Kostelanetz and his wife, the singer Lily Pons. They sailed on the Queen Mary and, with their three Tibetan terriers shown above, expect to visit France, Italy and Switzerland during their visit.



DIFFERENT—Seeking to relieve the sombre black of an evening gown, a Hollywood designer came up with this idea. The silver sequins have been "applied" to the model's skin and are not attached to the gown.



MEXICAN MODELS—Landing at LaGuardia Field, New York, are Henrietta Rello, left, and Toni Rello, models from Mexico. They came to New York to be in a fashion show staged as part of a Mexican fiesta.



JET PRODUCTION—The powerful Turbo-Wasp jet engine takes shape on the assembly floor of an East Hartford, Connecticut, plant. This powerful engine which develops a thrust of almost 9,000 horsepower at 650 miles an hour, was originally designed by Rolls-Royce, Ltd., in England.



TAKING OVER US DESTROYERS—The American destroyers McCalla, left, and Buchanan were turned over to the Turkish Government at Istanbul under the US aid programme. The Turkish flag is now hoisted on the ships which will be renamed the Giresun and the Gellibolu.

JOAN BLONDELL.
glamorous star says,
"Pink lipstick's the Hollywood
craze and 'Pink Queen' is
the perfect pink."

Tangee's NEW "PINK QUEEN"

Tangee's new "Pink Queen" is dazzling
is a diamond. It's bright. It's light. It's
fashion right. And, of course, like all
Tangee's seven super-shades, it goes on
easier... stays on longer. Yes, "Pink Queen"
is Tangee's pink of perfection! Treat
yourself to the perfect pink
lipstick shade today.

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brought him face to
face with his worst
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LADY**

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Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth
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COMMENCING TO-MORROW "TRADER HORN"



LESSON ONE: FIRST CATCH YOUR BABY

"I have a strong feeling that many English fathers never try to take part in home life... Fathers should learn to bath the baby!"
—Chairman of the Marriage Guidance Council, London Express Service

MAO UNLIKELY TO BE A CHINESE TITO

BY SYDNEY BROOKES

Stromboli. LEADERS of China's Communists intend to follow orthodox Communist policy. They are aware of Western hopes or expectations that China will produce "deviationism" of the Tito variety, but they are guarding against this.

That, at least, is the impression gained from Chinese Communists who came to Prague for the "over-flow" peace congress in April.

Security police guarded the delegation closely.

To Western journalists, they were practically unapproachable.

A number of representatives of Western newspapers and news agencies who did contrive to speak briefly to the Chinese were warned off by attendant detectives.

But some information about the delegation became available from other sources and one member of the delegation made a policy statement to Czech Communist reporters.

All the information available from various sources indicated that the Cominform's policy for "people's democracies" is to be attempted by the Communists in China.

It was at first believed here that the Chinese delegation was made up almost wholly of

Manchu-Moscow route in the material she published after her expulsion from the Soviet Union as an alleged spy. She expressed the opinion that her attempt to use the route in the reverse direction were a prime cause for her getting into trouble with the Soviet security authorities.

She said that Moscow did not wish to acknowledge that this route was available at a time when Soviet policy towards the Kuomintang Government was "correct".

After the Prague congress had ended, it was learned here that a number of the Chinese delegation had in fact reached Prague through Russia, travelling from Chinese Communist headquarters. One member of the delegation had quite recently taken part in Communist-Nationalist negotiations in China.

Western diplomatic observers of the congress with recent first-hand knowledge of conditions in China expressed the opinion that the Chinese delegation was fully representative and authoritative.

What they had to say about Communist policy in China, therefore, carried weight.

Mr. Telen Chun-sul, Professor of Economics at Peking University told Czech reporters categorically: "There is no Tito in China."

Everything he said to these Czech journalists was in accordance with Cominform textbook policy.

THE "victory of the Chinese people is the result of an internationalist policy," he declared. Practised readers of the Communist dialect understood this as a disavowal of "Nationalist deviationism."

Professor Telen emphasised that: "The Chinese people have been encouraged by the victories of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies."

He was acknowledging the superior power of the Soviet Union and the Red Army—a point which Marshal Tito neglected.

Politically, he insisted that the Chinese Communists "would learn from the experience of the Soviet Union."

All orthodox Communists in the European people's democracies frequently acknowledge that all wisdom and practice derives from "the experience of the Soviet Union."

Professor Telen stated that the new China would be "a people's democracy working towards socialism."

Czechoslovak Communists have been using the same formula this past year to describe their own situation.

The theory as described here is that the proletariat, under the leadership of the Communist party, following the precepts of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, and benefiting by the experience of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Moscow, first of all defeats "the reaction," then establishes a dictatorship, and organises a people's democracy.

A people's democracy is only the first stage of development towards Communism. The second stage is socialism in which the State owns and controls everything. The Soviet Union is now regarded as having reached this stage.

although it was possible that disorganised pockets would survive after that date.

He said that one of the "hopes of the reactionaries" was that the Communists in China would not be able to organise its administration.

But their capabilities, he claimed, had already been proved in Manchuria, Peiping and Tientsin. They were able not only to conquer but to re-construct speedily.

Immediate planning provided for the early establishment of a Nationalist Consultative Body which would decide on setting up a central government to be led by the working class of China and by the Communist Party. Other "democratic" parties and organisations would be included in this government.

There would be provincial governments and national minorities would have self-government. —Reuter.

One of the early tasks of any people's democratic government is to extend industrialisation. Lenin and Stalin have taught that Communist parties can only fully rely upon an industrial proletariat.

Peasants can be allied to an industrial proletariat, but the possession of land is always a potential danger. It gives birth to capitalism.

IN Eastern and Central Europe, the development of agriculture into "socialist forms" is one of the most pressing problems for Communism. The Cominform letters of last year revealed how much importance the Communists attach to "correct policy" on this question.

The denunciation of Marshal Tito included many references to mistakes he was alleged to have made in dealing with the Yugoslav peasants.

Chinese Communists, it appears, have been well schooled on this point. Professor Telen said that their first task in China "was to transform it into an industrialised country."

In all this we shall learn from the experiences of the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union, the land was nationalised before the organisational forms had been prepared to deal with it. Stated policy for other countries is that they should work through the progressive organisational forms for agriculture until the time is ripe for nationalisation.

Professor Telen was optimistic about the possibility of securing peace in China by eliminating the Nationalists within a short period.

He said that the Kuomintang armies would be destroyed within six or twelve months.

Ingrid Is Tired Of It All

By EVELYN IRONS

Stromboli. His fiancée, jealous of his film embraces, with Ingrid, rushed from Salerno to the island at Easter to see what was going on. "But now tutto è calmo (all is quiet)," he told me.

Most of the cast are cleverly picked local "types" and Rossellini, who talks to the camera crew in a mixture of Italian and English, and to Ingrid in English helped out by French, directs them in their own dialect.

Outside, near a rough stone wall where lizards darted and flickered in the burning sun, Ingrid, rolling up her trousers to get her legs tanned, sat on a camp chair and talked to me between shots.

The sun and the hot breeze have turned Ingrid's skin to a warm apricot. But she looked tired and worried.

You will remember that she issued a signed statement concerning her alleged involvement in the Italian Press about Roberto Rossellini's untimely death, whose direction she is making a new film there.

The statement followed a three-day conference with her husband, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, who came from Hollywood to meet her at Messina, Sicily, and it said that after work on the picture ended she would meet her husband either in Sweden or the U.S.A.

The film was held up for five days because of these negotiations. Now work has begun again, and the first "rushes" have arrived from Rome.

I saw shooting resumed in a white fisherman's house by the sea. Bergman wore grey slacks, blue rope-soled shoes, and a white striped shirt several sizes too large for her, borrowed from Rossellini.

Ingrid plays Karin, a Baltic refugee who marries a handsome fisherman from Stromboli. The handsome fisherman, 21-year-old Mario Vitale, ex-Nasir baker, discovered by Rossellini in Salerno, has his real life troubles, too.

Hollywood when this picture is finished, and I go to visit Paris and, if possible, London on the way, probably in July.

"I would like to make a British picture, and even more I would like a stage part. I would like international exchange of actors in good pictures. There is no question of my staying in Italy."

"I am bored with the place," she said, tipping her dark glasses on to her nose.

No newspapers, no telephones, no electricity. No roads. No horses—not even a donkey. No bicycles. Nothing on wheels at all.

"I prefer places where something happens," she said.

—(London Express Service).

IF SYDNEY STANLEY HAS TO BREAK STONES

By JAMES BARTLETT

SCHLOMO BEN CHAIM—the man who was Sydney Stanley before he arrived in Tel Aviv—has said that he is willing to be sent by the Israel Government to break stones....

He has made the offer knowing that Israel wants 100,000 families working on the soil in the next five years, that

he will have to prove that he is worth sending to one of more than 400 settlements in the new State....

HE knows that even though one in every 30 of the 180,000 new immigrants have gone into agriculture for a living, the work might be too much for his 47 years.

HE will need six months to 12 months' training if he is sent into the rocky, barren lands where the new settlements are taking shape.

HE will live in a hut on the outskirts of a kibbutz, a settlement where about 100 families live a communal life, a moshav (where settlers keep to private farming), or the latest kind of settlement, a meshuk, shifut (where living arrangements are private, but all work is shared).

HE will probably choose a kibbutz—since he is now a zealous Zionist pioneer—where he will work all day under a scorching sun for no money, along with former doctors, barristers, and other professional men who believe that only in this way can Israel be self-supporting.

HE will learn the hard way to make a living in company with about 40 other newcomers who are housed in each wooden pre-fab hut.

HE might have second thoughts about all this and stay in Tel Aviv, where he will never grow corn on his manicured Park Lane hands.

—(London Express Service).

NANCY Flare Layer



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



"WHITE KING" TOILET SOAP
FOR BEAUTY!



Malayan Terrorist Strength Cut By Half: MacDonald

IMPROVEMENT DUE TO FIRM ACTION BY GOVT.

London, May 25.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General in South-East Asia, told reporters here today that the Communist terrorist strength in Malaya had so declined that it was powerless than half its peak figure of last November.

Mr MacDonald said that the improvement in Malaya was due to two main factors: (1) Firm Government action and successful action by police, troops and the Royal Air Force against armed terrorist bands; (2) The fact that the Communists had received no support from the people of Malaya as a whole.

He described the latter as an overwhelming and decisive reason for the Communist failure.

"The people of Malaya have overwhelmingly supported the Government from the beginning," Mr MacDonald declared. He said that since the violent campaign began last June security forces had killed or captured 1,001 terrorists up to the end of April. Of these 955 were Chinese, 24 Malays, eight Indonesians, seven Indians and two Siamese.

Over 93 percent were Chinese not born in Malaya, having come in at any time during the past 25 years.

"The Communist terrorist attack has been much more against the Chinese than against the British or anybody else," said Mr MacDonald.

Out of 40 civilians killed, 290 were Chinese. They included a village school-master, shopkeepers, local labour and trade union leaders who were anti-Communist and were in the way of the terrorist campaign.

LESS THAN 3,000 Mr MacDonald said was confidently estimated that the terrorist strength was now less than 3,000 armed men. If these 3,000 were in an open agricultural country they could be rounded up in no time, but in a country largely of thick jungle, they could sustain a desperate defensive resistance for a long time. That was the whole problem.

"We must expect that for months to come there will be individual murders and other incidents," he added.

Mr MacDonald said, "The Communist Party in London and their friends say that there has been terrible repression of trade unionism and that sort of thing. It is absolutely untrue."

In Malaya leaders of the trade unions sat in the Legislature and made whatever speeches they wished to make. They had constantly given stout and courageous support to the Government.

Mr MacDonald, who is in Britain on one of his yearly visits in consultation with the Government, said that about two months ago there was a recrudescence of concern and even alarm in the United Kingdom because some people felt that the situation in Malaya was getting worse instead of better.

That was not the position. There had been an absolutely steady, slow but gradual improvement right from December to May. The main forces of the terrorists were now retreating deeper and deeper in the hope of avoiding battle. Their main forces were leaving behind them smaller forces to continue acts of terrorism, murder and sabotage so as to try to keep something going.

MILITARY SUCCESS He regarded it as significant that it was in December, just after the peak period of terrorist strength, that the training of the police and army reinforcements from overseas was completed.

"At the beginning of December our troops were ready for offensive action in the jungles and in the territory neighbouring the jungles and the territory which has come to us since then is a military success scored by fully trained police and fully trained troops led by the Air Force," he said.

He added that there were thousands for the Army and the police force and in tens of thousands for the special constabulary and the village guards. At all times they had far more Malayan volunteers than were wanted for these security forces.

All the emergency legislation in Malaya had been passed and passed unanimously by the Legislature with their unofficial majorities.

From the beginning there had been no press censorship, only a voluntary censorship. The press had been free to go with police or troops on any operation.

They wrote their own stories, voluntarily leaving out military information which might be useful to the enemy at a later stage.

But if a newspaperman wanted to write that kind of thing he did. It was a purely voluntary arrangement. They had never indulged in anything like an official compulsory censorship.

UNIONS FREE Trade unions had also been completely free to continue their activities.

Anticipating a continuance of terrorist resistance for some months, Mr MacDonald said, "If they were left alone in Malaya, they

the support of the people of the country the situation would be gradually but steadily cleared up. That did not mean that the Communists would give up the fight.

When the military struggle was over they would try to bury their arms in the jungle, creep back and make an effort to reassert their influence in other ways, in the trade union movement, in progressive political parties and groups, according to the peace-time Communist technique.

If events in South-East Asia outside Malaya enabled the terrorists to get outside help, the struggle would become more protracted, but he did not anticipate this.

Questioned on the damage to production, property and foreign trade through the terrorist campaign Mr MacDonald, after specifying its extent, said that the effects had been very small indeed.

Rubber production had been higher on the whole throughout the emergency than at any time since the war. Tin production had gone from strength to strength. The planting of paddy and other economic activities had been maintained fully—an indication that the people were not supporting the terrorist movement.—Reuter.

New Shanghai Drama

(Continued from Page 1)

He added that most of the British-licensed vessels used by the Chinese Government military authorities in the last few days had been small but that they had been flying the red flag, when under the command of Chinese Government Army chiefs.

He added that reports so far reaching London indicate that British property in Shanghai was relatively undamaged in the Communist advance into Shanghai during the past 36 hours.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Shanghai, May 25.—The American-owned Shanghai Evening Post, in a front page editorial, wrote today: "Liberation" is the term employed by the Chinese Communists for what has happened to Shanghai overnight. That is a good word and no one hopes more than the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury that it will remain precisely what it says.

Shanghai is essentially non-political. It is a great trading and industrial city. What it hopes is that true "liberation" comes. If this proves to be the case Shanghai can provide tremendous resources in starting the whole of China back on the road to prosperity.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

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"Dad, there must be some other way to become a successful man, besides being able to work algebra problems—how did you do it?"

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Registration Scheme For Hongkong

The Telegraph learns reliably that the Hongkong Government intends to introduce a registration scheme as soon as administrative machinery is available.

To begin with the scheme will be voluntary, and Government servants will be the first affected. Next to be included will be the employees of big commercial firms in the Colony. There is a strong possibility that registration will ultimately be compulsory for the whole population, both foreign and Chinese.

Primarily a security measure, the scheme will also enable Government to assess the Colony's food requirements.

Hangs By Legs From Plane

RAF Navigator's Bravery

Kuala Lumpur, May 25.—A Royal Air Force navigator described today how he hung head downwards from his plane for 15 minutes at 3,000 feet with his crew hanging on to his legs, while he cut free a supply parachute trapped in the aircraft door.

Flight-Lieutenant J. R. Shrine, of Winchester, Hampshire, was navigator of a Dakota of a squadron operating from here to drop supplies to security forces in North Malaya.

A 150-lb pack of rations fouled the rear door and was left swinging under the aircraft, making it hard to control. Shrine, lowered out of the plane cut the pack loose with a sheath knife.—Reuter.

50 Civil Servants Warned: Attlee

London, May 25.—Fifty civil servants have so far been given notice that they are considered affected by the Government's policy that Communists and Fascists should not hold security posts in Government departments.

The Prime Minister Mr Clement Attlee, giving these figures in a Parliamentary reply today, said that none had been dismissed. Three had resigned. Ten had been transferred to other departments. Of the rest, 16 had been reinstated, 12 were awaiting transfer and nine had not replied.—Reuter.

No Home Wedding For Prince Aly

Paris, May 25.—The French Ministry of Justice has refused Prince Aly Khan's request for his marriage to Miss Rita Hayworth to take place privately in his home, the Chateau de Cherbouh, at Vallauris, G. J. Juan, the Agence France Presse reported.

The wedding will take place publicly at Vallauris village hall, the agency said.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.01, Songs of Childhood by Armstrong Gibbs, sung by the Midland Singers (H.K.T.); 6.15, Jean Cavalier (Vocal) with Philip Green and his Orchestra; 6.30, The Swan Lake Ballet Music (Tchaikovsky); London Philharmonic Orchestra; 7.00, "The Boat Song" (Dance) presented by Paul Stuart (Studio); 7.30, Demi-tour (Studio); 8.00, World News and News Analysis (H.K.T.); 8.15, T.R.I. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh at Vallauris, G. J. Juan, the Agence France Presse reported.

The wedding will take place publicly at Vallauris village hall, the agency said.—Reuter.

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Debris litters the Holland Tunnel's east bound tube following explosion of drums of chemicals on a truck. Explosion was touched off when truck (centre) caught fire near the New Jersey end of the tunnel. Flames spread to other trucks and the underwater highway was filled with carbon disulphide fumes. Firemen wearing gas masks brought the fire under control. — AP Picture.

Russia Accused Of Obstructing Berlin Traffic

BRITISH PROTEST

Berlin, May 25.—Britain, in an official statement issued here today, accused Russia of breaking the four-power agreement to end the blockade by adopting a "policy of obstruction."

The statement said: "Whereas the Western powers have scrupulously observed the agreement for the lifting of the restrictions imposed since March 1, 1948, the Soviet Government has followed a policy of obstruction even to the imposition of new restrictions, which represent a breach of the New York agreement."

The statement listed a number of alleged restrictive measures. Soon afterwards, a British spokesman said that 28 trains from the Western Zones to Berlin were held up as a result of the strike of Western sector railway men, demanding payment in Western marks from the Soviet-controlled railway authority.

Only two trains from the Western Zones have got through to West Berlin in the past 24 hours, the spokesman said.

The nine restrictions to international traffic imposed by the Soviet were:

1.—The Soviet military authorities insisted on the need for their counter-signature on all goods consigned from Berlin to the West by the Autobahn.

2.—The Soviet military authorities limited the time of presentation of such papers for counter-signature to 10.00 a.m. until 2.00 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

3.—The Soviet military authorities had made a new rule that the description of goods on the bill of lading must be shown in Russian.

4.—The Soviet military authorities had not rescinded the order issued to the German Economic Commission for the Soviet Zone that the Helmechtz Autobahn would be barred to German load-carrying vehicles.

5.—The Soviet military authorities had refused to open other railway approaches to Berlin other than Helmechtz which had been open to trains up till March 1, 1948, and had refused to give assurances of alternative routes in the event of the breaking-down of the Helmechtz route.

6.—They had introduced from May 12 onwards, contrary to previous practice, Soviet officers to act as intermediaries between the Western Allied railway operating officers and the German railway authorities in Berlin.

7.—They insisted that Soviet Zone locomotives should draw West Zone trains to and from Berlin, justifying this only by reference to an agreement made in September, 1945, but never put into effect.

8.—They had, by reference to the same agreement, limited the maximum number of trains to 10 daily, although, under pressure, they had verbally agreed to 13.

A spokesman here said that this agreement, made in accordance with the situation at the time, referred to freight trains only. The new verbal agreement for 13 included the four daily passenger trains running at present and was entirely inadequate.

9.—The Soviet military authorities are slow in returning navigation permits, applications for large traffic. Of the 250 permits issued in 1948, a very large number have not yet been returned.

10.—The Soviet military authorities are slow in returning navigation permits, applications for large traffic. Of the 250 permits issued in 1948, a very large number have not yet been returned.

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NATY CHINESE ONE TOUCH OF VENUS

French Premier May Resign

Paris, May 25.—A friend of Premier Henri Queuille said (in a statement to The Associated Press) today that the head of the French government was "thinking" of resigning.

The friend said that the Premier had telephoned President Vincent Auriol and told him he was considering resigning because of the attitude taken in some quarters towards his government.

M. Queuille's cabinet has been under fire for several weeks because of a US\$250,000,000 deficit in the budget.

M. Queuille held a conference this morning with the Finance Minister, M. Maurice Peteché.

Several days ago M. Peteché made a statement in the National Assembly blaming state-owned railways for the present condition of the budget. He said there was a lack of central control on expenditure by the railways.

SCHUMAN'S POSITION

M. Queuille has been Premier since October 11, 1948—seven months and 14 days. He has been Premier under the Fourth Republic longer than anyone except M. Paul Ramadier, who lasted eight months and 10 days.

Strong efforts are being made by the Popular Republican Party of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman to keep the government intact until after the Big Four meetings in Paris.

"What sort of business is this to be attacking the government M. Schuman represents while he in turn is representing France at the most momentous international meeting since the war?" was being asked in the corridors of the National Assembly on Tuesday night.

At the same time close friends of the Premier are pleading with him to keep his resignation in his pocket and seek a compromise.

Political pressure is being put on M. Queuille from two sides. The Moderates want him to reduce government expenses by cutting costs in nationalised industry. The Socialists say they will quit his cabinet if he does.—Associated Press.

Gurkhas Join Karens

Rangoon, May 25.—Burma Radio reported today that 200 Gurkhas had joined Karen insurgents at Pagan in the Salween Hills east of Pegu.

It said that the Army was well aware that the Gurkhas had been "involved" into joining.

The 3,000 Gurkhas in the Burma Army are of Burmese domicile and most are claimed to be loyal to the Government.

The Radio said that 60 Gurkhas were with a band of 400 Karens ambushed by White Band volunteers while trying to cross the Sittang River eastwards into the Tenasserim strip. The battle was still raging fiercely tonight with the volunteers receiving reinforcements, it added.

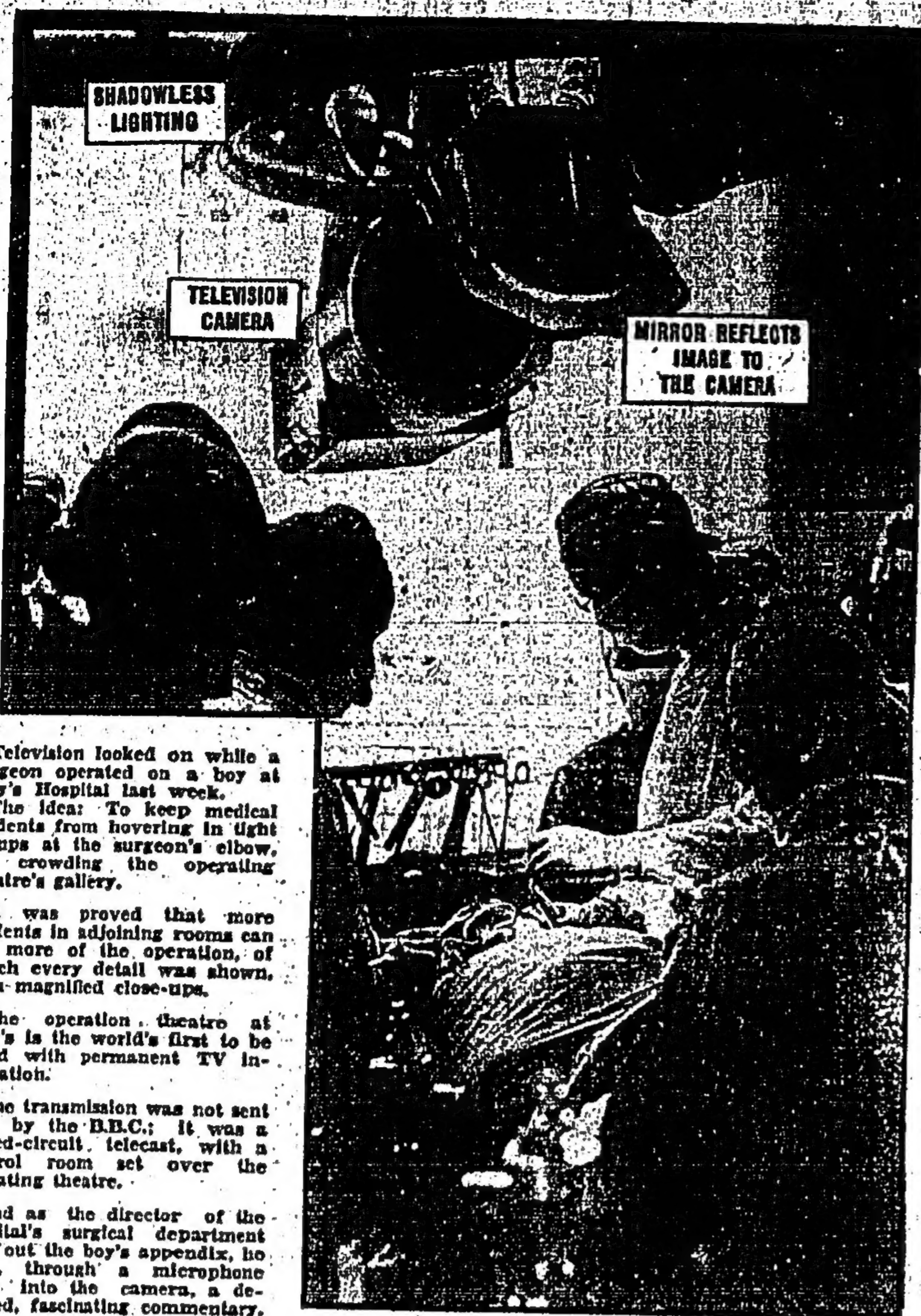
The same source reported that 200 Karens were massing near Indagaw in the Pegu area and it claimed that Government troops had been off rebel attacks on the Myittha railway bridge south of Mandalay.

Further north, the Burma Army Radio said, 60 rebels were killed and 50 captured in a three-hour battle near Melkita following attacks by 300 rebels on local bridges.

Government losses were put at two killed and two wounded.—Reuters.



See again, please, Miss Tobin



EVERY STUDENT watched from the best viewpoint

Camera Watches The Surgeon... And In The Next Room...

Lab. 'Rebels' Lectured

London, May 25.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and his deputy, Mr. Herbert Morrison, lectured "rebel" Labour Party members today on the need for continued unity within the Party.

A two-and-a-half-hour private meeting of the Parliamentary Socialist Party was called this morning as a "matter of discipline" after a revolt among back-bench members over the Ireland Bill.

A brief press statement issued after the meeting recorded that a "general discussion" had taken place on the "situation arising out of the meeting of some members of Parliament voting against the Government despite the issue of three line whips".

Mr. Maurice Webb, Chairman of the Parliamentary Socialist Party presided.—Reuters.

REFUSED PERMIT

Frankfurt, May 25.—The United States Military Government has refused Max Reinmann, West German Communist leader, a travel permit to attend the Czechoslovak Communist Congress in Prague, the Communist Party headquarters here announced today.

Two other prominent West German Communist leaders, Hans Schlimer and Kurt Mueller, had also been refused permits.—Reuters.



CLOSE-UP, round the television screen—London Express Service

17 Charges Against Von Manstein

London, May 25.—The War Office today announced 17 charges against 62-year-old former Field-Marshal Fritz Erich Von Manstein, German Commander in the Russian campaign.

Three charges deal with atrocities against Polish civilians and prisoners by units of the army group of which he was Chief of Staff under Field-Marshal Von Rundstedt.

He is further charged with participating in the killing and maltreatment of Soviet prisoners and the deaths from neglect, starvation and disease, and employing them on work connected with military operations; forcibly recruiting Russian prisoners into units of the German army to fight their fellow countrymen.

Other charges follow: GENOCIDE CRIME

Taking part in the crime of genocide in Russia, that is, the mass extermination of Jews, gypsies and others by shooting, poisoning and drowning, this being part of the planned biological extermination of the Jewish race ordered by the Hitler Government under the title of "the final solution of the Jewish problem".

Complicity in the forcible evacuation of the civilian population before his retreating army, after complete destruction of their homes.

Forcible deportation of Russian civilians into Germany for slave labour.

Von Manstein was found to be guilty for, after a recent medical examination, he was found to be fit for service. His former chief, Field-Marshal Von Rundstedt, (78) and Colonel General Strauss (69) have both been excused trial because of their health. German generals were originally held for trial, but the former Field-Marshal, Von Brauchitsch (69) died in October last.—Reuters.

BURIED AMONG THE HEROES

Washington, May 25.—The broken body of James Forrestal was laid to rest among the nation's heroes at Arlington National Cemetery today. President Truman headed the throng of top Government officials who paid final respects to the former Secretary of Defence in a ceremony held in the massive marble amphitheatre behind the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines rendered full military honours, including two 19-round artillery salutes. Afterwards the body was buried with only the family and a few close friends present.—United Press.

Returns To Spore

London, May 25.—Air Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, British Air Officer Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, left Northolt Airport today by a special York plane to return to Singapore. He had been attending a London conference of the Chief of Air Staff.—Reuters.

Madrid, May 25.—General Franco will carry out a long awaited Cabinet reshuffle when he returns from a tour of the Spanish Pyrenees next month, usually held by informed sources said here today. Franco will visit Barcelona next week.—Reuters.

Bombardment Of Commons Questions About Malaya

London, May 25.—Mr. Thomas Reid, Labour, asked the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons today to what extent the Malayan Chinese and Malays co-operated with the authorities there in resisting extortion, blackmail, sabotage and murder by Communist elements.

Mr. David Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "The Malays from the beginning have given the Government whole-hearted and courageous co-operation."

"As a result of singling out the Chinese for ruthless intimidation and threats of murder, the bandits are still obtaining from some of them funds and other assistance. There are, however, indications that the resistance is growing and the rate of co-operation with the authorities has considerably improved."

Mr. Rees-Williams also answered questions on the following subjects:

WAR DAMAGE

War Damage: Mr. Philip Pirbright, Communist, asked how the £20 million granted to Malaya "for war damage" was to be allocated to the various claimants. Would equal rights be given to Malayan claimants as to British and to private claims as to business claims?

Mr. Rees-Williams: "The free grant of £20 million, being a contribution towards a scheme of greater magnitude, will not itself be allocated. The British Government's offer does not envisage any racial distinction and makes special provisions for private claims."

Trade with Indonesia: Mr. Walter Fletcher, Conservative, asked what representations the Colonial Secretary had received from Chambers of Commerce or other commercial bodies in Malaya or Singapore on the recent agreement for direct trade between Britain and Indonesia.

Mr. Rees-Williams: "None. But I understand that the Chambers of Commerce have made certain representations to the Governor of Singapore."

Mr. Fletcher: "Are you aware that the negotiations by the Board of Trade of bilateral agreements, which harm trade in Singapore to a very great extent, without prior consultation with the local interests, is a very bad practice and upsets the whole local administration?"

BAD PRACTICE

Mr. Rees-Williams: "I cannot accept that suggestion because the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, on May 3, told you exactly what the purpose of these conversations was. It was not in any way to interfere with the free trade at Singapore."

Mr. Fletcher: "Whatever the purpose may have been, the practice of not taking local people into consultation has been very bad and the result has been inimical to the local interests of all races."

Mr. Rees-Williams: "I have had no evidence of that." The Malayan Sterling Balance: Mr. Rees-Williams said that Malaya's sterling balance was £115 million at the end of 1945 and £105 million at the end of 1946.

Civil Service: Mr. Rees-Williams told Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, Labour, that in January, 1949, there were two Malays in Class "1B" of the Malayan Civil Service, and one in Class "1A". There were no Malays of Staff rank in the Administrative Service.

Mr. Wyatt: "Would you explain how you propose to implement our pledge to give self-government to Malaya if we do not allow the inhabitants of the country to take over some of the chief posts in the Civil Service?"

Mr. Rees-Williams: "You have not given full weight to the fact that Malaya is a Federal Constitution and practically all the posts in the State Service are already staffed by Malays."

"It is, of course, our intention to bring the people of the country ever more into these posts of an important nature."

DISSATISFACTION

Mr. Wyatt then asked how many Chinese in Singapore occupied posts in the Colonial Administrative Service equivalent to the Grades 1B and 1A in the Malayan Civil Service, and how many Chinese in Singapore occupied posts of any higher status.

Mr. Rees-Williams: "At the present time there are no Chinese occupying such posts."

Mr. Wyatt: "Will you take into account the very widespread dissatisfaction there is among the many Chinese of Singapore that they cannot get into any worthwhile post in the Civil Service?"

Mr. Rees-Williams: "I do not accept that view of the feeling in Singapore, but the creation of an 'Exhibit' Service Commission to facilitate the recruitment of local people has been agreed upon."

Mr. Rees-Williams also told Mr. Wyatt that, excluding Junior staff, there were six Chinese in the Malayan Division of the Colonial Office who dealt

with Malayan affairs. Two of them had visited Malaya. In addition, 14 members of the senior staff of other sections of the Office, which were also concerned with aspects of Malayan affairs, had visited the territory.—Reuters.

—EARTH'S LAST WAR—

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and classified advertisements will be received up to 10 a.m. and urgent notices will be accepted on day of issue. Saturday not later than 0930.

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